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1.By¹the <i>mursala'te</i> <sup>w</sup> ( <i>sent-emissaries</i> ) <sup>w2</sup> consecutively³.	وَٱلۡمُرۡسَلَتِ عُرِّفًا ش
2. Then the tempests well are tempesting / tempestuously 4.	فَٱلْعَاصِفَاتِ عَصْفًا ﴿
3. Then the spreaders <sup>w5</sup> ( <i>are</i> ) spreading/spreadingly.	وَٱلنَّىٰشِرَاتِ نَشُرًا ﴿
4. Then the allotters <sup>w</sup> (are) allotting <sup>6</sup> .	فَٱلۡفَرِ قَتِ فَرۡقًا ۞
5. Then the <i>mulgeyat'e<sup>w7</sup></i> (addressors who cast locution directly	فَٱلْمُلْقِيَتِ ذِكْرًا ۞
depositing it where it belongs) thekra (Qur'an/message).  6. An excuse or a warning.	عُذُرًا أَوْ نُذُرًا ۞
7. Verily only what you <sup>2</sup> (are being) promised (is) surely	عدرا أو تدران إِنَّمَا تُوعَدُونَ لَوَاقِعٌ ۞
befalling.	
8. Then edha (when / whereas) the stars $^{w}$ (had been) effaced-she $^{y}$ .	فَإِذَا ٱلنُّجُومُ طُمِسَتْ 🕝
9. And <i>edha (when / whereas</i> ) the Heaven <sup>w</sup> ( <i>had been</i> ) gapped- she <sup>y</sup> .	وَإِذَا ٱلسَّمَآء فُرِجَتْ
10. And <i>edha</i> ( <i>when/whereas</i> ) the mountains <sup>x</sup> ( <i>had been</i> ) snapped-she <sup>y</sup> .	وَإِذَا ٱلْجِبَالُ نُسِفَتْ
11. And <i>edha</i> ( <i>when/whereas</i> ) the messengers <sup>x</sup> ( <i>had been</i> )	وَإِذَا ٱلرُّسُلُ أُقِّتَتَ ۞
appointed-she <sup>y</sup> .	وإِدا الرسل اقِتت ﴿
12. For which day (had been) they postponed-shey.	لِأَى يَوْمِ أُجِّلَتْ
13. For The Sunderance <sup>8</sup> Day.	لِيَوْمِ ٱلْفَصْلَ ﴿
14. And what <i>adra (profoundly caused to know</i> ) you <sup>g</sup> what	وَمَآ أَدْرَنكَ مَا يَوْمُ ٱلْفَصْلِ ٢
(is) The Sunderance Day <sup>9</sup> .	
15. Waylon (lengthy: woe/bane/valley in Hell) then-day for the deniers.	وَيْلٌ يَوْمَبِذِ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ﴿
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In Arabic the letter "ع" is a letter used to *swear* in the name of Allah! In English the *equivalent* for swearing is "by!" Therefore, since this Ayah begins by making an oath by the name of the "المرسلات" so we start with the word "by" and not "ع" as "ع" will not suffice the meaning!

word "by" and not "ع" will not suffice the meaning!

2 The word "العرسلات" (emissaries<sup>w</sup>) is feminized because it is a "broken plural." They are considered by the majority of Qur'an commentators to mean the "winds" (see القرطبي for example who states this fact)! Others say: the angels, or the messengers with their messages from Allah!

<sup>3</sup> The word "عُرف" means consecutive, like the horse's mane (called "عُرف") whose hair follow consecutively! Similarly, the Arabs say: القرطبي التعالي التعالي

<sup>4</sup> Theword "أعصف" could mean those tempest winds that storm the husks, as in Arabic "عصف"=the husk!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The word "الناشرات" could mean the angels that spread the winds! And the word "الناشرات"=resurrection, i.e. quickening the dead of the vegetations! See

<sup>6</sup> The word "الفارقات" are the angels that parcel out the good from the bad or apportion the provisions and ageterms, according to Ibn Abbas, peace be upon both! See القرطبي! The reason for the superscript [w] is because the word "angels" in Arabic is a "broken" plural so it is feminized, hence it qualifier is likewise!

the word "angels" in Arabic is a "broken" plural so it is feminized, hence it qualifier is likewise!

7 The word "الملقية" is the plural of "الملقية" And "الملقية" are the angels whose plural is a broken plural, hence its reference must be and is feminized! And "الملقية" are the angels (and by the way Arch Angel Gabriel is referred to as "the angels") that annunciate or address Allah's message, such as the Qur'an to the people or the messengers! I cannot find an English word which embodies a subjective noun which can be pluralized and denotes the idea of casting (in the sense of depositing by making a locution to fall in a certain direction through addressing), a casting which such "ما الملقية" do! So, I resorted to transliteration!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> That is Day of sound-determination which sunders (separates) right from wrong, it is absolutely conclusive!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ibid!

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16. Have not [We] (caused to) perish the firsts.	<b>△</b> 157 f
	أَلَمْ نُلكِ ٱلْأُولِينَ ﴿
17. Afterwards [ <i>We</i> ] follow them by the lasts.	ثُمَّ نُتِّبِعُهُمُ ٱلْاَحِرِينَ ﴿
18. Like <i>tha'leka</i> ( <i>afar-that-it</i> /) $^{x}$ [ <i>We</i> ] do by the criminals.	كَذَالِكَ نَفُعَلُ بِٱلْمُجْرِمِينَ ٢
19. Waylon (lengthy: woe/ bane/valley in Hell) then-day for	وَيْلٌ يَوْمَبِذٍ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ﴿
the deniers.	
20. Have not [We] created youb of a water maheenen <sup>10</sup> (he-it which is feeble/miniscule/and despicable).	أَلَمْ خَلُقكُم مِن مَّآءِ مَّهِينٍ ٢
21. Then We made it <sup>x</sup> in <i>qararen</i> (sank-abode) makeenen <sup>11</sup>	
(firmly stable).	فَجَعَلْنَهُ فِي قَرَارٍ مَّكِينٍ ١
22. To a fate/measure ma'aloomen (that which is known).	إِلَىٰ قَدَر مَعْلُوم 📾
23. So We fated/measured; so ne'ama (most excellent) (are)	فَقَدَرْنَا فَنِعْمَ ٱلْقَندِرونَ 🚍
The Qa'deroona (Fate/measure: Effecters).	
24. Waylon (lengthy: woe/bane/valley in Hell) then-day for the deniers.	وَيْلٌ يَوْمَبِذِ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ 🝙
25. Have not [ <i>We</i> ] made the Earth <sup>w</sup> <i>kefatan</i> ( <i>repository</i> ).	أَلَمْ نَجْعَلَ ٱلْأَرْضَ كِفَاتًا ﴿
26. (Of) quicks <sup>12</sup> and dead/decedents.	
27. And We made in it <sup>w</sup> anchors <sup>13</sup> (catches/fasteners/	أَحْيَآءً وَأُمُواتًا 🟐
stabilizers) soarers <sup>w</sup> ; and asqa <sup>14</sup> (availed drink) We you <sup>b</sup>	وَجَعَلْنَا فِيهَا رَوَاسِيَ شَيمِخَت
water foratan <sup>15</sup> (staunchly palatably-good).	وَأُسْقَيْنَكُم مَّآءً فُرَاتًا 🝙
28. Waylon (lengthy: woe/bane/valley in Hell) then-day for	وَيْلٌ يَوْمَبِذٍ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ﴿
the deniers.	
29. Let-launch you <sup>z</sup> to what you <sup>c</sup> were by it <sup>x16</sup> denying	ٱنطَلِقُوٓا إِلَىٰ مَا كُنتُم بهِــ
you <sup>z</sup> .	تُكُذُّبُونَ 🗂
30.Let-launchyou <sup>z</sup> toashade,possessor (of) three bands <sup>w</sup> .	ٱنطَلقُوٓ اْإِلَىٰ ظِلَّ ذِي ثَلَثِ شُعَب ﴿
31.Neithershady[it*]andnor[it*]enriches from the flame.	لَاظَليل وَلَا يُغْنِي مِنَ ٱللَّهَب ١
32. Verily it was to by sparks like gass're <sup>17</sup> (massive firewood)	
chunks).	إِنَّهَا تُرْمِي بِشُرَرٍ كُٱلْقُصْرِ ﴿
33. Like it <sup>x</sup> (were) Jemalaton-Sofron <sup>18</sup> (black <sup>w</sup> camel-bands) <sup>w</sup> .	كَأْنَّهُ وَجَمَعَلَتٌ صُفْرٌ 📻
34. Waylon (lengthy: woe/bane/valley in Hell) then-day for	وَيْلٌ يُوْمَبِذٍ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ
the deniers.	
35. This (is) a day not they <sup>z</sup> pronounce.	هَٰنِذَا يَوۡمُ لَا يَنطِقُونَ 🗃

<sup>10 &</sup>quot;Maheen" is singular, masculine, objective, nounmeaning: that which is feeble, miniscule, and despicable!

<sup>11</sup> The word "على وزن فعيل, hence affirming the intensity of its status or activity, so for lack of a corresponding word "firmly" is used to accentuate the stability of this abode or lodging, i.e. the womb!

<sup>12</sup> The word "حياء" is subjective, masculine, plural noun! It means: they who are alive! The word "quicks" mean "أحياء", in the phrase "The quick and the dead," see the updated Merriam Webster's Dictionary!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> That is the mountains!

الراغب and not "أسقى" means availed water for drinking! See"أسقى" And "أسقى" means availed water for drinking!

<sup>15</sup> The word "فرات" means staunchly palatably-good! See اللسان "فرات" means staunchly palatably-good! See "العذاب" is in the masculine as it refers to the "بالعذاب" = torment, in Arabic a masculine gender! See الطبري! This in contrast to a "بها" in some other Ayah, (S34:42) where the reference is to fire, in

Arabic a feminine gender, so its reference is feminized!

The word "الحطب الجزل" = "قصر" which means massive chunks of firewood! See القاع القاطبي say التاج behalf of Ibn Abbas saying that we were cutting the wood three-forearms-lengths and store such pieces for the winter and we called such pieces "اقصر" اقصر" "Back camel-bands," is an Arabic tongue expression meaning black sparks as if

they were black camels, as the Arabs refer to that for its enormity and numerousness, and also for its speed and scatter, as well as the color! See اللسان

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36. And not (to be) allowed for them so they apologize.  37. Waylon (lengthy: woe/bane/valley in Hell) then-day for the deniers.  38. This (is) The Sunderance Day 19; We gathered you and the firsts.
the deniers.  38. This (is) The Sunderance Day <sup>19</sup> ; We gathered you <sup>z</sup> هَنذُا يَوْمُ ٱلْفَصْل جَمَعْنكُرُ and the firsts.
and the firsts. 👼 آلاًوَّلِينَ
39. So en(if) [was] for you <sup>b</sup> a scheme then let-scheme you <sup>z</sup> [against Me] <sup>20</sup> .
40. Waylon (lengthy: woe/bane/valley in Hell) then-day for وَيَلُّ يَوْمَبِذٍ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ﴿ لَلْمُكَذِّبِينَ اللَّهُ عَالِمُ اللَّهُ عَالِمٌ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ إِلَّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللَّهُ عَا عَلَيْكُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُمُ عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُ عَلَّا عَلَيْكُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُ عَلَّا عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْكُوا عَلَيْكُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْ
41. Verily the muttaqeena (they who reverentially guard against إِنَّ ٱلْمُتَّقِينَ فِي ظِلَىٰلٍ وَعُيُونٍ ﷺ Allah's displeasure) (are) in shades and wells <sup>w</sup> .
وَفُوْ كِهُ مِمًّا يُشْتَهُونَ 🚌 42. And fruits of what they² wish.
42. And fruits of what they wish.  43. Let-eat you and let-drink you wholesomely by كُلُواْ وَٱشۡرَبُواْ هَنِيَّا بِمَا كُنتُمْ
what you <sup>c</sup> were working.
اِنَّا كَذَ ٰ لِكَ نَجْزِى ٱلْمُحْسِنِينَ ﷺ 44. Verily We like tha'leka(afar-that-it/) requite the benefactors.
45. Waylon (lengthy: woe/bane/valley in Hell) then-day for وَيِلٌ يُوَمَدٍِذٍ لِّلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ﴿ لَلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ﴿ لَلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ﴿ لَا لَهُ عَالِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ لِللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَالِمُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْكُمُ عَلَّهُ عِنْ عَلَيْهُ عَلِي اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَ
46. Let-eat you² and <i>tamatta'o (let-relish you</i> ² the transitory worldly delights) a little; verily you <sup>b</sup> (are) criminals.
47. Waylon (lengthy: woe/bane/valley in Hell) then-day for وَيْلٌ يُوْمَدٍنْ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ﷺ
48. And if (had been) said for them: erka'o (let-you markedly وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَمُمْ ٱرْكَعُواْ لاَ markedly
bow i.e. head stooping, chest paralleling the ground and both palms leaning on the knees); not yarka'oon (they <sup>z</sup> markedly
bow i.e. head stooping, chest paralleling the ground and both
palms leaning on the knees). 49. Waylon (lengthy: woe, bane, valley in Hell) then-day for
وَيْلٌ يُومَبِدِ لِلْمُكَذَّبِينَ ﷺ the deniers.
قَباًى حَدِيثِبَغَدُهُۥ يُؤْمِنُونِ ۗ 50. So by which a discourse <sup>x</sup> after it <sup>x21</sup> they <sup>z</sup> believe.

<sup>19</sup> Thatis Day of sound-determination which sunders (separates) right from wrong, it is absolutely conclusive!
20 The letter "ن" in "فكيدون" is called "أي which precedes the speaker's pronoun "ون الوقاية او العماد، حيث لا يُستَغني عنها " which precedes the speaker's pronoun "و!" The speaker's pronoun "وي" in "فكيدون" is omitted, for "التخفيف" " " "alleviation, lightening" or Ayat's end harmony (rhyme)! See إعراب القرآن، لمحمود صافي Packer's pronoun "عده" refers to the discourse = Qur'an!